AMENDMENT AND CLAIM LISTING

Please cancel claims 1-18 without prejudice.

Claim 1 (canceled)
Claim 2 (canceled)
Claim 3 (canceled)
Claim 4 (canceled)
Claim 5 (canceled)
Claim 6 (canceled)
Claim 7 (canceled)
Claim 8 (canceled)
Claim 9 (canceled)
Claim 10 (canceled)
Claim 11 (canceled)
Claim 12 (canceled)
Claim 13 (canceled)
Claim 14 (canceled)
Claim 15 (canceled)
Claim 16 (canceled)
Claim 17 (canceled)
Claim 18 (canceled)

Please add the following new claims:

Claim 19 (new) 19. A method for curing a composite material comprising the steps of:

obtaining a curing light that includes

a power supply,

a light emitting diode (LED), said power supply being in electrical connection with said LED so that said power supply may provide electrical current to said LED, and

a heat sink, said heat sink serving to draw heat away from said LED,

said power supply providing electrical current to said LED in a pulsed input format of alternating periods of generally constant intensity current input to said LED followed by periods of rest with no current input to said LED,

using said pulsed electrical input to said LED to produce a light output from said LED that is in continuous wave format rather than pulsed,

said light output including light of a wavelength λ,

applying said light output to a material to be light cured, said material to be cured being curable upon exposure to light of a wavelength λ,

maintaining exposure of said material to be cured to said light output for a period of time sufficient to initiate curing of said material to be cured, and

permitting said material to be cured to cure;

wherein a benefit of providing pulsed electrical input to said LED is avoidance of heat buildup in said LED which would decrease intensity of light output from said LED.

Claim 20 (new) 20. A method as recited in claim 19 wherein said light output directly in front of said LED is output at an angle of from about 30 degrees to about 150 degrees with respect to a longitudinal axis of said heat sink.

Claim 21 (new) 21. A method as recited in claim 19 wherein said current is in the range of from about 25 milliamps to about 2 amps.

Claim 22 (new) 22. A method as recited in claim 19 wherein said current is in the range of from about 350 milliamps to about 1.2 amps.

Claim 23 (new) 23. A method as recited in claim 19 wherein said current is more than about 100 milliamps.

Claim 24 (new) 24. A method for curing a composite material comprising the steps of:

obtaining a curing light that includes a light emitting diode (LED),

providing electrical current to said LED in a pulsed input format of alternating periods of generally constant intensity current input to said LED followed by periods of rest with no current input to said LED,

using said pulsed electrical input to said LED to produce a light output from said LED that is in continuous wave format rather than pulsed,

said light output including light of a wavelength λ,

applying said light output to a material to be light cured, said material to be cured being curable upon exposure to light of a wavelength λ,

maintaining exposure of said material to be cured to said light output for a period of time sufficient to initiate curing of said material to be cured, and

permitting said material to be cured to cure;

wherein a benefit of providing pulsed electrical input to said LED is avoidance of heat buildup in said LED which would decrease intensity of light output from said LED.

Claim 25 (new) 25. A method as recited in claim 24 wherein said current is more than about 100 milliamps.

Claim 26 (new) 26. A method as recited in claim 24 wherein said current is in the range of from about 25 milliamps to about 2 amps.

Claim 27 (new) 27. A method as recited in claim 24 wherein said current is in the range of from about 350 milliamps to about 1.2 amps.